COTTON LITERATURE

SELECTED REFERENCES

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CONTENTS

COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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C O T T O N L I T E R A T U R E

Vol.4 October, 1934 No.10

PRODUCTION

General

Alabama Agricultural experiment station. Forty-third annual report, fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. 29 pp., tables. Auburn [1933?]

Partial contents: An economic study of changes in farm organization and practices made by cotton farmers in Marshall and DeKalb counties in response to a changing price level, by B.F. Alvord; Methods of land preparation for cotton, by R.Y. Bailey.

Barbados. Department of science and agriculture. Report on the work of the Department of science and agriculture for the year ending March 31, 1934. Barbados Dept. Sci. and Agr. Jour. 3(2):1-52. Apr. 1934.

Yield statistics, pp.5-6; diseases, p.43.

[India. Indian central cotton committee. Publicity officer] Pempheres and physiological scheme for cotton. Indian Trade Jour. 114(1467):461. Aug.2, 1934. (Published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, India)

The scheme is "for the investigation of two independent problems, namely, the control of the cotton stem weevil and the physiological condition of the cotton plant that was responsible for the shedding of buds and bolls." The progress of the work is described.

Louisiana Agricultural experiment station. Report for the years 1931-1933. 31 pp. [Baton Rouge, 1934?]

Brief reports on a few cotton production and economic projects.

West Indies (British) Imperial department of agriculture. Report on the agricultural department, Antigua, 1933. 25 pp.,tables. 1934.

Brief information on cottonseed selection, etc., pp.19, 20, 21.

Work in connection with insect and fungus pests, p.17--Moth borer (Diatrae saccharalis): Cotton caterpillar (Alabama argillacea), Pink bollworm (Platyedra gossypiella)

Botany

Ballard, W.W. A new method of self-pollinating cotton. U.S. Dept.Agr.Circ. 318, 4pp.,illus. Washington, 1934.
The "paper-cone method" is described.

Harland, S.C. The genetics of cotton. Pt.XI. Further experiments on the inheritance of chlorophyll deficiency in new world cottons. Jour.Genetics 29 (2):181-195,tables. July 1934. (Published by Cambridge University Press, Fetter Lane, E.C.4, London, England)
References, p.195.
Also published as No.8, Memoirs of the Cotton Research Station, Trinidad.

Teeter, C.E. Physiological and environmental factors affecting the length of cotton fibre. Ariz. Univ. Bull. 4(5)(Gen.Bul.no.1):46-47. July 1, 1933. (Published at Tucson, Ariz.)
Abstract of thesis, 1933.

Terada, Shin'ichi, and Horiwo, Shyozo. Morphology of the "snaky" cotton plant. Crop Sci. Soc. Japan, Proc. 6(2):187-189. June 1934. (Published by Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo. Imperial University, Komaba, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo, Japan)
In Japanese.

Webber, J.M. Cytogenetic notes on cotton and cotton relatives. Science 80(2073):268-269. Sept.21, 1934. (Published at Grand Central Terminal, New York, N.Y.)
"These new findings indicate that the cultivated American cottons are of allopolyploid rather than of autopolyploid nature."

Agronomy

Barducci, T.B. El problema del mejoramiento de la variedad Tangüis. Vida Agricola(128):541,543,545, 547,549-552. July 1934. (Published at Lima, Peru)
The problem of the improvement of the Tanguis variety.

Basic slag produces fine crops of cotton, corn in South Georgia. South. Cult. 92(9):5. Sept.1, 1934. (Published by Constitution Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Birn, I. Blizhaishie zadachi bor'by za khlopok. Sotsialisticheskaia Rekonstruktsiia Sel'skogo Khoziaistva (4):146-160. Apr.1932. (Published at Moskva, U.S.S.R.)
Some new problems in cotton growing.

Curry, A.S. Results of irrigation treatments on Acala cotton grown in the Mesilla valley, New Mexico. N. Mex.Agr.Expt.Sta.Bull.220,43 pp.,illus.,map,charts, tables. State College. 1934.
"Literature cited": pp.42-43.

Dokras, M.R. Dokras cotton. Allahabad Farmer 8(4): 159-161. July 1934. (Published by Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, U.P., India)
Reprint from the Hitavada 3-5-1934.
Description of the development of this strain of cotton.

Eidel'nant, M.I. Vychislenie oshibki otkloneniia ot polysymmy standartov. Tashkent, Nauchno-issledovatel'skii Institut po Khlopkovodstvu. Proc. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cotton Culture and Industry (NIKhI), no.47, 33 pp.,tables. Tashkent, U.S.S.R., 1931.
English summary, pp.31-33.
Calculation of error declination from half the sum of the standards.
The author gives the formulas for the statistical valuation of the results of simultaneous variety testing by the aid of their declination from the "halfsum of the nearest standards."

Fernández y Fernández, R. Principales cultivos de la República Mexicana. Agricultura [Mexico] 1(2): 117-118. Apr./May 1934. (Published by Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento Tacuba Num. 7, Mexico, D.F.)
Principal plants cultivated in the Republic of Mexico.
Includes brief statement of cotton production.

Ferreró, R.A. A propósito del origen y de los caracteres del algodón "Tangüis". Rectificación al artículo "El problema del mejoramiento de la variedad Tangüis." Vida Agricola 11(128):573-576. July 1934. (Published at Lima, Peru).
Concerning the origin and characteristics of Tanguis cotton. Correction of the article "The problem of the improvement of the Tanguis variety."

Greene, H., and Peto, R.H.K. The effect of irrigation on soil salts at the Gezira research farm, Wad Medani,

Sudan. Jour.Agr.Sci. 34(1):42-58,tables, charts. Jan. 1934. (Published by Cambridge University Press, Fetter Lane, E.C.4, London, England)

"During the period of this investigation the farm area was under a three-course rotation, either Egyptian cotton--sorghum--fallow, or Egyptian cotton--Dolichos lablab--fallow."

Heim de Balsac, and Miège, E. Influence de l'écimage et des pincements, combinés avec fumures différentes, sur les caractéristiques technologiques des fibres de coton. Coton et Culture Cotonnière 9 (1):1-7. Apr.1934. (Published at 34, Rue Hamelin, Paris, France)

Influence of topping and pruning combined with different fertilizers on the technological characteristics of cotton fibers.

Holley, K.T., Dulin, T.G., and Pickett, T.A. A study of ammonia and nitrate nitrogen for cotton. II. Influence on fruiting and on some organic constituents. Ga.Expt.Sta.Bull.182,30 pp.,illus.,tables,charts. Experiment,1934.

"Literature cited": p.30.

India. Mysore. Department of agriculture. Report for the year ending 30th June 1933. 194 pp. [Bangalor? 1934]

Fertilizer experiments, pp.21,37; yields, pp.102, 106; variety tests, pp.160-164.

Killough, D.T. Breeding cotton to meet new needs. Ext.Serv.Farm News 20(11):2. Aug.1934. (Published by Extension Service, A. & M. College of Texas, College Station, Tex.)

Development of strains of cotton maturing early enough to avoid the boll weevil is described.

Kronfeld, E.M. Versuche zur baumwollkultur in Schönbrunn während der Napoleonischen kontinentalsperre. Gartenzeitung (7):85-86,illus. July 1934. (Published by Oesterreichische Gartenbau-Gesellschaft in Wien, Brandstatte 8, Wien I, Austria)

Experiments with cotton culture in Schönbrunn during the Napoleonic Continental System.

Kudrin, S.A., and Nemolovskaia, O.V. Vliianie razlichnykh stepenei vlazhnosti pochvy na orozhai khlopchatnika. Chemisation of Socialistic Agr. 1(2):72-80, tables. Feb.1932. (Published by Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Sel'kolkhoziz, U.S.S.R.)

English summary.

"Soil moisture conditions are only of importance when the nutrient content is low. The moisture content should be about 22 wt.-per cent. just before fluorescence, and 23-30 per cent. during flowering. Pot-culture methods are satisfactory for determining the manurial requirement of cotton."-Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 11(3):243. July 1934; Jour.Textile Inst.25(5):A218. May 1934.

McDowell, C.H. Growing cotton under irrigation in the Wichita Valley of Texas. Tex.Agr.Expt.Sta. Bull.494,21 pp.,illus. College Station. 1934.

Mirimanian, K.P. The duration of the favorable influence of alfalfa on the cotton fields of Armenia. Amer.Soc.Agron.Jour. 26(6):475-480. June 1934. (Published at Geneva, N.Y.)

"It may be concluded, therefore, that under conditions prevailing in the Echmiadzin district of Armenia, the favorable influence of alfalfa lasts for 3 years, but begins to decline from that point on."

Moore, J.H. The value of single lock samples as a measure of seed purity in cotton. Amer. Soc. Agron.Jour. 26(9):781-785,illus. Sept.1934. (Published at Geneva, N.Y.)

Paterson, D.D. A note on the value of correlation and regression in statistical analysis. Trop.Agr.11(9): 220-229,tables. Sept.1934. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I.)

Table I gives data for a cotton spacing experiment.

Reynolds, E.B., Killough, D.T., and Vantine, J.T. Size, shape, and replication of plats for field experiments with cotton. Amer.Soc.Agron.Jour. 26(9):725-734,illus. Sept.1934. (Published at Geneva, N.Y.)

Smirnov, N.A. Agrotekhnika i bor'ba za urozhai khlopka. Sotsialisticheskaia Rekonstruktsiia Sel'skogo Khoziaistva (9):61-75,tables. Sept.1932. (Published at Moskva, U.S.S.R.)

Agrotechnique and endeavor to increase cotton yields.

Sredne-Aziatskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut po khlopkovodstvu. Tsentral'naia selektsionnaia stantsiia. Genetika, selektaiia i semenovodstvo khlopchatnika [By A.I.Avtonomov and others] 275 pp.,illus. Moskva,1933.

Bibliography: pp.273-[276]

Genetics, selection, and cotton seed for sowing.

Terada, Shin'ichi, and Ito, Tatsuwo. Studies in prevention of boll- and bud-shedding in cotton plant. 2. Effects of nitrogen fertilizers and seeding time. Crop Sci. Soc. Japan, Proc. 6(2):184-186. June 1934. (Published by Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo Imperial University, Komaba, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo, Japan)
In Japanese.

Treating of cotton-seed important to obtain healthy plants. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(38):5. Sept.22, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co.,P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)
"The use of proper disinfecting dusts on cotton-seed will, in many cases, give sufficient protection to enable the grower to plant his seed from a week to ten days earlier than would otherwise be safe... These dusts have a direct result on good cotton crops, it is stated, because one means to combat the boll weevil is to plant early."

Viajando por el Peru. Ligera resena de los cultivos de algodón y arroz en el valle de Camaná. La Vida Agricola 11(127):467,469-470. June 1934. (Published at Lima, Peru)
Traveling in Peru. Brief description of the cultivation of cotton and rice in the Valley of Camaná.

West Indies (British) Imperial department of agriculture. Report on the agricultural department, Grenada, for the year 1933. 15 pp. 1934.
Analysis of samples of Carriacou perennial strains 1932-33, p.4; Report on quality and value of samples from St. Vincent and Carriacou, p.5.

West Indies (British) Imperial department of agriculture, Report on the Agricultural department, Montserrat, 1933. 28 pp. [St.Augustine, Trinidad] 1934.
Selection, yields, fertilizer experiments, etc., pp.3-11.

West Indies (British) Imperial department of agriculture. Report on the agricultural department, St. Kitts-Nevis, 1933. 49 pp.,illus. Barbados,1934.
Selection, exports, etc., pp.27-28,30,38-39,42,48.

Zhorikov, E. A. Dynamics of the essential agrochemical soil properties upon artificially irrigated fields of cotton plant and alfalfa. Pedology 28(4):318-329, tables. 1933. (Published at Moskva, U.S.S.R.)
In Russian. English summary.
"Literatura": p.329.
"Perennial culture of cotton under artificial irrigation produced an increase in the clay content of the

soil. Water-soluble salts (containing SO_4 and Cl) are leached out, and adsorbed potassium and sodium are replaced by calcium and magnesium. Humus, nitrogen, and available phosphate contents decrease."-Jour.Textile Inst. 25(5):A219. May 1934. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 11(3):242. July 1934.

Diseases

Estifeev, P.G. On the study of cotton root rot disease in Central Asia. 39 pp.,illus.,tables. Tashkent, Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut po Khlopkovodstvu i khlopkovoi promyshlennosti [1930]

In Russian. English summary.

"A detailed report of a damping-off of cotton seedlings that is prevalent in certain seasons over the whole of Russian Central Asia. The disease was formerly called a root rot, but the chief symptom is the development of dry cankers on the collar of the stem, especially at the two-leaf stage, the roots generally remaining healthy. A number of parasites are associated with the disease, chiefly Moniliopsis aderholdi, Fusarium vasinfectum, F.buharicum and Verticillium sp. Mites and insects further the fungus attack."-Jour. Textile Inst. 25(5):A219. May 1934.

Ferrero, R.A. La lucha contra el wilt. Selección de un linaje inmune de la variedad Tangüis. La Vida Agricola 11(124):237-248. Mar.1934. (Published at Lima, Peru)

"Literatura citada": p.248.

The struggle against wilt. Selection of an immune strain of the Tanguis variety.

Ware, J.O., and Young, V.H. Control of cotton wilt and "rust." Ark.Agr.Expt.Sta.Bull.308, 23 pp.,tables. Fayetteville,1934.

"Literature cited": p.23.

"Further studies supplementing previously published results confirm the value of most of the wilt resistant varieties previously found desirable under Arkansas conditions and indicate further the value of the newer wilt-resistant varieties developed in other parts of the cotton-growing area ... Further studies on the relation of fertilizers to the control of cotton wilt indicate that if sufficient amounts of potash ... are used to control 'rust,' or potash hunger, the incidence of cotton wilt is greatly reduced."

Insects

Los daños del arrebiatado del algodón en Supe y Pativilca. La Vida Agricola 11(127):484-485. June 1934.

(Published at Lima, Peru)
The damage caused by the cotton stainer in Supe and Pativilca.

Fife, L.C. Temperature studies in a cotton field, Presidio, Texas, 1932. Ecology 15(3):298-305, tables, charts. July 1934. (Published by Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, N.Y.)
In cooperation with Tex.Agr.Expt.Sta.
"Since temperature has a decided influence upon the activities and development of the pink bollworm (Pectinophera gossypiella Saunders), a study of this factor becomes of importance in helping to explain the relation of the habits and development of this insect to its environment."

Gaines, R.C., and Isler, D.A. Machinery for dusting cotton. U.S.Dept.Agr. Farmers' Bull.1729, 14 pp., illus. Washington. 1934.
Supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 1319.
"Dusting cotton plants with finely powdered calcium arsenate has been the most economical and successful means used for the control of the boll-weevil for over 15 years. Successful results from dusting, however, depend largely upon the type and efficiency of the dusting machinery selected. This bulletin is intended to help the grower select the machinery that is best suited to his needs."

Paoli, Guido. Prodromo di entomologia agraria della Somalia Italiana. 426 pp., illus. Firenza, Istituto agricolo coloniale italiano, 1931-1933.
"Indice bibliografico": pp.397-404.
Many cotton insects are mentioned under Gossypium in the index.

Wolcott, G.N. The changed status of some insect pests in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico Dept. Agr. Jour. 17(3): 265-270. July 1933. (Published by Insular Experiment Station, Rio Piedras, P.R.)
"Platyedra (Pectinophora) gossypiella, Saund., and Cosmopolites sordidus, Germ. which appeared almost simultaneously in Porto Rico in 1921 on cotton and bananas respectively, now occur in practically every locality where their food-plants are present. Cotton planted by coffee-growers in an attempt to recoup themselves for losses caused by the hurricane of 1928 suffered from increasing infestation by Alabama argillacea, Hb., and P. gossypiella, which involved almost the whole crop for 1931-32. The growing of cotton was then abandoned, and the numbers of cotton insects

dwindled, particularly as the hurricane of 1932 eliminated almost the only important alternative food plants along the north coast; but P. gossypiella still persists wherever self-sown cotton occurs."- Empire Cotton Growing Rev.11(3):244. July 1934.

Farm Engineering

Nikoforov, P.E. Itogi vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia po mekhanizatsii khlopkovodstva. Mekhanizatsiia Sotsialisticheskogo Sel'skogo Khoziaistva (6):34-36,table. June 1932. (Published at Moskva, U.S.S.R.)
Summary of the all-Union conference on mechanization of cotton growing.

Strang, P.M. An industrial engineer looks at agriculture. Jour. of Land and Public Utility Economics 10(3):268-274. Aug.1934. (Published at 121 South Pinckney St., Madison, Wis.)
Effects of mechanization and technological improvements on the cotton industry are included in the discussion.

Farm Management

Tsinda. Zadachi i organizatsiia uborochnoi v khlopkosovkhozakh. Sotsialisticheskaia Rekonstruktsiia Sel'skogo Khoziaistva (9):76-85. Sept.1932. (Published at Moskva, U.S.S.R.)
Problems and organization of cotton harvesting in Sovkhozi.

Production Credit

Growers will get 12-cent loans on cotton. Okla. Farmer-Stockman 47(17):392. Sept.1, 1934. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)
"Under authority given by the president on August 21, the commodity credit corporation has been authorized to increase its lending from 10 to 12 cents a pound on cotton classing low middling or better which is and has been continuously in the possession of the producer."

[United States Commodity credit corporation] Cotton loan rules modified. Cotton Digest 6(49):9. Sept. 15, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, Tex.)

Farm Social Problems

Couch, W.T., ed. Culture in the South. 711 pp., illus., charts. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1934.
Bibliographical foot-notes.
Partial contents: The Southern heritage, by Charles

W. Ramsdell, pp.1-23; The profile of Southern culture, by Rupert B. Vance, pp.24-39; Southern agriculture, by A.E. Parkins, pp.52-79; A survey of industry, by Broadus Mitchell, pp.80-92; Depression and the future of business, by Claudius Murchison, pp.93-114; The farmer and his future, by Clarence Poe, pp.319-343; Labor disputes and organization, by George Sinclair Mitchell, pp.629-645; Social legislation, by Charles W. Pipkin, pp.646-677.

Johnson, C.S. Shadow of the plantation. 215 pp.,illus.,tables,charts. Chicago,Univ. of Chicago press, [1934]

The present status of Negro tenants, share-croppers, laborers and owners of cotton farms is described.

Landis, B.Y., and Haynes, G.E. Cotton-growing communities. Study no.1. Case studies of 9 rural communities and 30 plantations in Alabama. 43 pp., tables. New York,Department of race relations,Federal council of churches of Christ in America, 1934.

This study "endeavors to throw light on the way men, women and children lived in rural communities in Alabama engaged largely in cotton culture during the year 1931."

Lewis, E.E. The mobility of the Negro. A study in the American labor supply. 145 pp.,tables,maps. New York [Columbia Univ. press] 1931.

Thesis, PhD--Columbia university.

The author "in selecting for particular study the period 1919 to 1924, has chosen an era in which years of considerable movement and years of lessened displacement both occur ... [He] has established techniques for determining the economic 'push' of agricultural depression in the Cotton Belt and the economic 'pull' of industry in the North."

Vance, R.B. Human factors in the South's agricultural readjustment. Law and Contemporary Problems 1(3): 259-274,tables. June 1934. (Published by School of Law, Duke University, Durham, N.C.)

The tenant and cropper systems of the South are discussed.

Waldron, J.C. King Cotton and his slaves. Nation 138(3598):703-705. June 20, 1934. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N.Y.)

Describes the condition of share-croppers and their families as a result of the AAA acreage reduction program.

Cooperation in Production

Lowery, J.C. Cotton improvement. Ala. Polytec. Inst. Ext. Circ.144, 14 pp.,illus. Auburn. 1934.
Organization of one-variety communities is recommended and plans for organization of such a community are given.

PREPARATION

Ginning

Bennett, C.A. Some ways to improve ginning. Acco Press 12(9):9-12. Sept. 1934. (Published by Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.)
Paper presented at the ACCO cotton school, Houston, Texas, May 14, 1934.
The cotton ginning laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture at Stoneville, Miss., and some of the work conducted there, are described.

C.D. Long, Moscow, Ark., installs Continental Simplex outfit. American Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 12 (1):9. Sept.1934. (Published at P.O.Box 504, 14 Cotton Exch. Bldg.,Little Rock, Ark.)
The equipment, arrangement, and construction of a modern gin plant are described.

Gerdes, F.L. Some cotton quality benefits from improving ginning. Acco Press 12(9):1-8,illus.,tables. Sept.1934. (Published by Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.)
Paper presented at the ACCO cotton school, Houston, Texas, May 14, 1934.
Some of the results of experiments conducted at the ginning laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture at Stoneville, Miss., are discussed.

Kennedy, E.L. Popular education on cotton ginning needed. American Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 12(1):[3] Sept.1934. (Published at P.O. Box 504, 14 Cotton Exch. Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.)
The author urges ginners to organize to educate the public as to the value of ginning.

[Oklahoma corporation commission] Ginning rates set. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(37):5. Sept.15,1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Pritchard, W.M. A ginner's comment. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 5(12):19-20. Sept.1934. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 Second Avenue, Dallas, Tex.)
The author discusses gin damage to cotton.

[Texas cotton ginners' association] How to gin cotton under the Bankhead law. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(34): 3-4, 12-13. Aug.25, 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Reprint of a bulletin sent to ginners in Texas by the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. The interpretations are based on rules and regulations in effect August 10, 1934.

Baling

Sisal bagging exonerated from blame. What recent tests show. Textile Weekly 14(34): 37. Sept. 7, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Brief statement of results of tests made by the British Cotton Industry Research Association at Shirley Institute, and by the United States Department of Agriculture. "All the reports are at present in the hands of the Federation Special Cotton Committee, who are now examining all the evidence made available, and are expected to pass a resolution in the near future withdrawing the ban from the use of open mesh sisal covering for cotton bales received at member mills."

United States Tariff commission. Cotton ties. Report to the President on the differences in costs of production of cotton ties in the United States and in the principal competing country, as ascertained pursuant to the provisions of section 336 of Title III of the Tariff act of 1930. Report no.76, second series, 14 pp., tables. Washington,U.S.Govt. print. off.,1934.

Production, marketing and foreign trade in cotton bale ties are discussed.

MARKETING

General

Callander, W.F., Cotton and grain crops. Amer.Yearbook 1933:450-456. (Published at 229 West 43d St., New York, N.Y.)

The author discusses effect of AAA control, acreage, production, yield and prices of cotton.

Fong, H.D. Terminal marketing of Tientsin cotton Mo.Bull. on Econ.China 7(7): 275-321,tables, July, 1934. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China)

Local production, consumption and prices are discussed.

International federation of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations. International cotton statistics (Preliminary result). Consumption of cotton for half-year ending 31st July, 1934 and Stocks of cotton in spinners' hands on 1st August, 1934 with previous figures for comparison. 28pp., tables. Manchester, England. 1934.
Extracts in Textile Weekly 14(34):43. Sept.7, 1934.

Revere, C.T. Cotton and other problems. Textile Bull. 47(3):8, 28,29, Sept.20, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West 4th St., Charlotte, N.C.)
The author discusses the present situation in the cotton market and the Administration's recovery program.

Whitaker, Rodney. The cotton situation. Agr.Situation 18(9):5-9. Sept.1934. (Published by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Washington, D.C.)
"The 1934-35 cotton season brings with it momentous changes in the situation. The large surpluses of the last 4 years are now in the background and for the season ahead a supply approaching normal levels is in prospect. Prices are now substantially above the average of last year. The picture is dulled, however, by serious drought losses in the western belt, by a hesitant demand from mills the world over, and by foreign cotton pressing upon the outlets for American cotton abroad."

Demand and Competition

Algodão Brasileiro para o Japão e o intercambio com os Estados Unidos. Lavoura,38:100. Mar.1934. (Published by Sociedadado Nacional de Agricultura, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
Brazilian cotton for Japan, in competition with that from the United States.

Atwood, R.S. The localization of the cotton industry in Lancashire, England. Univ.Fla.Pub. (Geogr. Ser.) 1(1):1-48. June 1930. (Published by the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.)
Bibliography, pp.47-48.
Thesis, Ph.D. - Clark university.
"This study was undertaken to determine, as far as possible, the significance of geographic factors in the localization of the cotton industry in Lancashire. The attempt has been made to show the relative importance of the numerous geographic factors of environment during the several stages in the development of

the industry, from the time of its introduction into the British Isles to the present day."

Baumfeld, Hermann. The problem of Japanese trade competition. Mitsubishi Econ. Research Bur. Mo. Circ. (130):6-8, Aug.1934. (Published at Marounouchi 3, Tokyo, Japan)

"The failure of the Anglo-Japanese trade negotiations and the consequent institution of import quotas on Japanese textiles in British colonies have focussed world-wide attention on Japanese trade competition. It will therefore be useful to inquire whether measures tending to the artificial exclusion of Japanese goods can, in principle , be morally justified and whether they provide a solution to the problem."

Bresciani-Turroni, C. Egypt's balance of trade. Jour. Political Econ. 42(3):371-384, charts. June 1934. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"The promptness with which the Egyptian demand for foreign goods shifts as a result of changes in the international demand for Egyptian cotton explains why, as experience shows, Egypt's trade balance quickly returns to a state of equilibrium even after a serious disturbance. In the last few years the demand for Egyptian cotton has sharply diminished, and the consequence was an unprecedented decline in prices."

Brooks, Jack. Will Indian cotton supply English trade? South.Agr. 44(9):27. Sept.1934. (Published at Nashville, Tenn.)

"Working on the theory that the coarseness and rigidity of the Indian cotton fibre are specially suited to England's growing hosiery trade, strenuous efforts have been launched this year from Lancashire to establish a pact under which India will purchase more finished cotton goods from England, provided the English spinners will utilize a bigger quota of raw cotton grown in India."

[Cahill, Sir Robert] The textile industry in France. II.-The cotton industry. Textile Weekly 13(338): 651. Aug.24, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

From report entitled "Economic Conditions in France."

Canada. Department of trade and commerce. Dominion bureau of statistics. Census of industry. Report on the cotton & jute bag industry in Canada, 1933. 11 pp., tables,mimeogr. Ottawa, 1933.

Statistics show capital invested, number of em-

ployees, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of production, exports, and imports. A list of the manufacturers is given.

Cotton spinning and weaving industry. Mitsubishi Econ. Research Bur. Mo.Circ.(129):28-31, tables. July 1934, (Published at Marunouchi 3, Tokyo, Japan)

Tables give exports of cotton piece goods from Japan, by destination; production of cotton yarn by counts; imports of raw cotton; profit margin of 20s cotton yarn per bale at the end of month; and demand and supply of cotton yarn.

Darlington, Brooks. The story of a yarn. How a persistent French scientist discovered rayon fifty years ago, and the remarkable record of its growth. Dupont Mag. 28(7/8): 10-15,24,illus.,chart. July-Aug. 1934. (Published at Wilmington, Del.)

Brief history of the industrial applications of the four rayon manufacturing processes, i.e., the Chardonnet or nitrocellulose, cupra-ammonium, the viscose, and the cellulose acetate methods.

Also in Fibre and Fabric 87(2588):6-9, illus., chart. Sept.8, 1934.

[Delden, Hendrik van] Head of German spinners makes plea for better understanding. Cotton Trade Jour. 14(37):1. Sept.15, 1934. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.)

"Now cotton is the commodity that cannot be bought in Germany and in no time an artificial fibre is being produced to replace it ... We would like to purchase a large lot of cotton, but we cannot for want of currency. So we have tried to find another job for our dismissed hands and we have found it by producing an artificial fibre."

Does education of textile operatives lead to migration? Textile World 84(10):1824. Sept.1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Figures are given to show that "education is <u>not</u> causing a migration of potential textile workers to other fields."

Eigenbertz,Eugen. Die methoden der selbstkostenberechnung und ihre bedeutung für die zusatzausfuhrkalkulation. Spinner und Weber 52(21):2-6,tables. May 25, 1934. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

To be continued.

"Analyses of cost distribution are presented in tabular form, and costs and profits are calculated by five different methods." -Jour.Textile Inst. 25(8):A424. Aug.1934.

[Emmons loom harness company] Some causes of low productivity of textile workers. Textile Bull. 46(26): 7-8, charts. Aug.30, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)
Extracts from a recent booklet.
Charts show average "value added" or productivity per worker and percent of value added by manufacture absorbed by wages in cotton mills compared with average for all manufacturing.

Esselen, G.J. Before papyrus--beyond rayon. Jour. Franklin Inst.217(3):273-287. Mar.1934. (Published by Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.)
Uses of cellulose are discussed. "It is only the complex chemical character of cellulose that has so long delayed its utilization as a raw material for chemical transformation, but as the nature of the cellulose molecule continues to be elucidated, a material of which so large a supply is potentially available will surely find useful application in increasing quantities."

Gandhi, M.P. Fumigation of American cotton in Bengal. Indian Textile Jour. 44(526): 349. July 1934. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)
Arrangements for fumigating American cotton at the port of Calcutta are urged. The author states that most of the American cotton now imported is used by mills in Bengal and that it goes to Bombay to be fumigated, thus increasing the cost.

George Sloan sets labor straight. Fibre and Fabric 87(2587):17-19. Sept.1, 1934. (Published by the Wade Publishing Co., 465 Main Street, Kendall Square, Cambridge, Mass.)
Letter to the chairman of the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board, National Recovery Administration stating that further "improvement in general conditions in the country" must precede additional grants to textile labor.

Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Economic conditions in East Africa...Report by C. Kemp. 96 pp., tables. London, H.M. Stationery off., 1934. (No.583)
Imports of cotton piece goods, pp.45-48; exports of raw cotton, pp.64-65.

Hunt, S.B. Rayon's present and future place in the battle of the fibers. Textile World 84(10):1788-1789, chart. Sept. 1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Japanese cotton spinning industry in 1933. Manchester Chamber of Com. Mo. Rec. 45(8):240. Aug. 31, 1934. (Published by J.E.Cornish Ltd., 1, Ridgefield, King St., Manchester, England)

Extract from "summarised translation of the Annual Report of the Cotton Spinning Industry in 1933, issued by the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association" prepared by the British Department of Overseas Trade.

El Japon es un gran comprador de fibra de algodón en el mundo. Revista de la Sociedad Rural de Rosario 14(148):9. June 1934. (Published at San Lorenzo 1040, Rosario, Argentina)

Japan is one of the large consumers of cotton fiber in the world.

Possibility of producing cotton in Argentina for this market is suggested.

[Johnson, H.S.] Text of Johnson's address on strike. Textile Bull. 47(3):12,16. Sept.20, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Address before a meeting of the code authorities of the New York metropolitan area.

Lancashire Indian cotton committee. [Monthly meeting] Manchester Chamber of Com. Mo. Rec. 45(8):236. Aug. 31, 1934. (Published by J.E.Cornish Ltd., 1, Ridgefield, King St., Manchester, England)

Report of meeting held July 24, 1934. Further efforts to increase the use of Indian cotton were discussed.

Lancastrian. Poor prospects for American. Rising demand for outside growths. Manchester Guardian Com. 29(741):172. Sept.1, 1934. (Published at Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

"As far as cotton is concerned, twelve months of new methods of controlling production, regulating consumption, and price support have resulted in small crop, smaller United States consumption, and a price for American cotton out of proportion to that of other growths."

Manchester chamber of commerce. Lancashire & India. The Chamber's policy of Indian constitutional reform. Manchester Chamber of Com. Mo. Rec. (sup.): 1-35. Aug. 31, 1934. (Published by J.E.Cornish Ltd., 1, Ridgefield, King St., Manchester, England)

Includes a full account of the extraordinary general meeting on July 23, 1934.

Manning, J. J. Cotton code no.1 confronting test of member loyalty. Textile Bull. 47(1):4-5. Sept.6, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)
From Journal of Commerce.
The author discusses the strike situation.

Marshall, Margaret. Textiles: an NRA strike. Nation 139(3611):326-329. Sept.19, 1934. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N.Y.)
The author describes the situation in Pawtucket, R.I., on September 7, 1934.

Mitchell, G.S. Textile unionism and the South. 92 pp. Chapel Hill, Univ. of North Carolina press, 1931.
A review of the history of organizing efforts in the Southern textile mills since 1886.

Ousley, Clarence. Textile trade and strike. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(38):8. Sept.22, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)
In view of Japan's present competitive advantages in manufacture and sale of cotton textiles, due to cheap labor and superior equipment, the author thinks the American strike was ill-timed.

Rayon and long-staple cotton. The relation of prices and production. Textile weekly 14(341):64,tables, Sept.14, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Rayon output in world this year seems on way to another record. Textile World 84(10):1787,tables. Sept. 1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.,Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)
Statistics of synthetic fiber production, 1920-1934 for the United States and for the world are given.

Rayon's first 50 years. How it was conceived, born, adopted and put to work. Textile World 84(10):1803, 1806,illus. Sept.1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)
The story of rayon from the taking out of the first patent by Count Hilaire de Chardonnet in 1884 to the present time.

Rhyne, Moore & Thies, compilers. A cost and profit analysis of the textile situation with reference to several standard products. Textile Bull. 47(1):8,

table. Sept.6, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)
The products analyzed are 16/2 carded warps, print cloth, sheeting, drills. The distribution of costs is calculated.

[Roese, Henry] Expansion of "Vistra" production is forecasted by current activities. Cotton Trade Jour. 14 (37):1. Sept.15, 1934. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.)
Quotes from a statement regarding this German cotton substitute issued by the Bremen branch of Fratelli Zerollo.

Says discussion among union leaders one cause of strike. Textile Bull. 47(1):6,23. Sept.6, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)
Article from Daily News Record.
"The prevalent opinion in the South, outside of ardent union circles, is that the strike is ill-advised, and in the absence of a miracle, cannot succeed. If the strike should fail it is believed that the U.T.W. as at present constituted could not maintain any sort of an organization in the South, and that the time to engineer a split from the New England group would be at hand."

Seuchter, Paul. Praktische berechnungen in der zwirnerei. Spinner und Weber 52(26):1-2, tables, chart. June 29, 1934. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)
"Data are given for productions, counts, wages, etc., in a doubling mill and the net wage cost for 1 kg. of double yarn is calculated."-Jour. Textile Inst. 25(8): A393. Aug.1934.

Singh, M. The struggle of the Indian textile workers. Labour Mo. 16(6):346-352. June 1934. (Published at 7 John St., Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1, England)
The author describes past textile struggles in India, the Bombay general strike of 1928, and the new strike wave. "During 1933 82 disputes occurred in the Bombay Presidency; of these 70 were connected with the textile industry in which 70,310 textile workers participated."

[Sloan, G. A.] How the textile dollar is divided. Textile Bull. 47(2):4,23. Sept.13, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)
Figures from the Census of Manufactures of 1929 are divided to show the proportion of the value of cotton

goods paid as wages, returns on investment, cost of materials, administrative expenses, etc.

[Sloan, G.A.] Sloan calls strike threat fight on NRA. Textile Bull. 46(26):3-4. Aug. 30, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)
Extracts from statement by president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Some sidelights on the strike. Textile Bull. 47(2):3-4. Sept.13, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)
Statements of mill owner and association executive regarding experiences in the textile strike areas.

Stamp, L.D., and Beaver, S.H. The British Isles. A geographic and economic survey with contributions by Sir Josiah Stamp and D.K.Smee. 719 pp.,illus. London, Longmans,Green and Co.,1933.
"Cotton industries"; pp.473-500.
References, p.500.

The textile and allied industries. Cotton notes. Manchester Guardian Com.29(740):154. Aug.25, 1934. (Published at Guardian Building, Manchester, England)
Includes comment on a circular "issued by Christian Dierig A.-G., a prominent German textile concern, which stresses the need to go over to finer counts, mainly to save raw materials... It is certainly a new threat to Lancashire's fine spinning industry."

Textile industry to Tientsin. Chinese Econ. Bull. 24 (22):344-346. June 2, 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China)
"Looking into the cost of production and the market price of yarn, it appears that the industry is on the verge of bankruptcy." The industry is described and costs are given.

Textile "strike" as seen by "Textile world's" editors in major manufacturing centers. Textile World 84 (10):1814-1816,illus. Sept.1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

The textile trade war. Japan's challenge to Britain calls for world analysis. Amer. Exporter 115(1): 16-17,70,72,74;illus. July 1934. (Published by the Johnston Export Publishing Co., 370 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y.)
"The struggle is between England and Japan. England charges Japan with dumping and with unfair

competition. Japan replies that her success in expanding her export textile markets is due to efficiency rather than cheap labor."

The textile triangle: labor, industry, government, United States News 2(35):13. Sept.3, 1934. (Published at 2201 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C.)
Includes summary of an address over the radio by William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and a statement by George A. Sloan of the Cotton Textile Institute.

[Thelwell, J.W.F.] The German textile industry. A general survey. Textile Weekly 13(337): 629-630, tables. Aug.17, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)
Extracts from report on "Economic Conditions in Germany."

Thread-making in Chekiang. Chinese. Econ. Bull. 25(3): 49-52. July 21, 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China)
A description of the cotton-thread manufacturing industry is included.

[United States Department of Agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics] Larger shipments of Japan predicted. Cotton Digest 6(49):12-13. Sept.15, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)
The situation in the Japanese cotton yarn and cloth industry is described.

Vinson, Curtis. Japan's position in the textile world. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(37):3-4. Sept.15, 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)
Brief report of "a personal survey of the Japanese industry during the summer." The author thinks that "if an unusually sound financial condition, efficient management, marked unity of purpose and highly co-ordinated effort mean anything, the Japanese cotton textile industry may be expected to keep for some years to come the role it has attained as international pace maker in the vast business of spinning and weaving."

The wage question of Bombay mill operatives analyzed. The way towards successful rationalization. Indian Textile Jour. 44(526):340-342. July 1934. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)
Discusses the recent strike among mill operatives in Bombay who demanded higher wages.

[Westerschulte, H.] Foreign growths favored in Germany. Cotton Digest 6(50):7. Sept. 22, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Extracts from letter in which the author states that "The basis for American cotton is so much above the one for outside growths that even if one gets reimbursements granted, one prefers to use them for the purchase of these outside growths, to which our manufacturing industry has adapted itself with admirable skillfulness."

"Another important problem confronting us in Germany is the question of 'synthetic cotton'... The real substitute for cotton is 'stapelfaser,' quantity production of which is still in the stage of development."

[Woodhead, H.G.W., ed.] China's textile industries. A review of the cotton and silk trades. Textile Weekly 14(341):76. Sept. 14, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Extracts from China Year Book, 1934.

"A complete list of cotton mills in China has been carefully compiled and such details as their situation, nationality, capital, the number of spindles and looms, etc., are given. Chapter IV deals with the Chinese Cotton Industry, and the following extracts will give some idea as to the type of information available in this survey of China."

Supply and Movement

El algodón Tanguis en Liverpool. La Vida Agricola 11(127):501-502. (Published at Lima, Peru)

Tanguis cotton in Liverpool.

Belov, V.I., and Anisimova, A.A. Za bol'shevistskoe provedenie khlopkouborochnoi i realizatsionnoi kampanii. Sotsialisticheskaia Rekonstruktsiia Sel'skogo Khoziaistva (9):85-96, tables. Sept.1932. (Published at Moskva, U.S.S.R.)

Achievement of the Bolshevik campaign for harvesting and disposal of cotton.

Cotton from Brazil. Striking increase in exports. Manchester Guardian Com. 29(741):167. Sept. 1, 1934. (Published at Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

"Brazilian foreign trade returns for the first six months of 1934 show a remarkable increase in shipments of raw cotton, which aggregated 40,237 tons, compared with only 864 tons in the corresponding period of 1933."

Cotton in the Soviet Union. Russian Econ. Notes (279) :1-3. Aug. 15, 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

From Isvestia, June 27, 1934.

"Now that the pre-war Russian cotton crop has been doubled, and quality has been improved, Soviet cotton can compete with others in the world markets. In 1932 production in the Soviet Union reached 7.2 percent of the world total. There is no doubt that it can reach second place in exports if the measures outlined above are sincerely and generally adopted and executed."

Cotton looks great. Excellent year for Pima and Upland in Arizona; growers expect to pick record crops. Ariz. Prod. 13(11):13. Aug.15, 1934. (Published at Phoenix, Ariz.)

Cotton--weather damage and decline in carryover foreseen before next crop. Bankers' Econ. Serv. 32(1): 1,3,charts. [July?]1934. (Published by Economic Associates, 91 Wall St., New York, N.Y.)

Effect of sunspot cycles on weather and on cotton production is discussed.

E.,J.E. AAA cotton section not very happy. Foreign cotton prospects. Cotton Trade Jour. 14(36):1,3. Sept.8, 1934. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.)

Discusses AAA policies and foreign cotton production as reported in World Cotton Prospects, published by the U.S.Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Folco, L. Note sulla campagna cotoniera 1933-1934 nel comprensorio de Genale (Somalia italiana) Agricoltura Coloniale 28(8):432-433. Aug.1934. (Published at Firenze, Italy)

Note on the cotton season 1933-1934 in the Ganale district (Italian Somaliland)

Gamarra, L. El acude del algodón. Boletin Compañía Administradora del Guano 10(5):87-97, illus. May 1934. (Published at Lima, Peru)

Cotton production.

Improving the standard of Soviet cotton to meet industry's demands. Textile Mercury and Argus 91 (2371):166. Aug.25, 1934. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"The average length of cotton fibre in Russia before the war was 26 mm. and according to information supplied by the textile industry the average length for the last three years has been 27.5... From the fifth place, which Russia occupied before

the war in the cotton production of the world, the country has risen to the third place."

[India. Indian central cotton committee] Cotton growing progress in Sind. Improving the quality of the Indian crop. Higher yields and better staple: new strains with an assured market. Textile Mercury and Argus 91(2371):172. Aug.24, 1934. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)
Extracts from description of the work of the Department of Agriculture in Sind.

Irvine, F.R. A text-book of West African agriculture. Soils and crops. 348 pp.,illus. London,Oxford Univ. Press,1934.
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Jacquier. La production cotonnière de la Côté d'Ivoire en 1933. French West Africa Agence Économique du Gouvernement général, Bulletin mensuel 15 (164):237-241,illus. Aug.1934. (Published at Paris, France)
Cotton production of the Ivory Coast in 1933.

Japan as raw material producer. Cotton growing and sheep rearing scheme. Textile Mercury and Argus 91(2368):98. Aug.3, 1934. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)
"Japan is reported to be making plans to become independent in the supply of textile raw materials." Production of cotton and wool in Manchuria is contemplated.

Klinge, G. Para la historia del algodón en el Norte de la Costa. La Vida Agricola 11(125):303,305-307. Apr.1934. (Published at Lima, Peru)
The history of cotton in the Norte de la Costa.

League of nations. Council. Committee of technical collaboration with China. Report to the Council of its technical delegate on his mission in China from date of appointment until April 1, 1934. 51 pp. Nanking, Reproduced by the International relations committee [1934]
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McFadden, J.H., jr. American versus foreign cotton. Com. and Finance 23(39):781-782,chart. Sept.26, 1934. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Mengden, H.F. Cotton acreage reduction. Acco Press 12(4):10. Apr.1934. (Published by Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.)
"When the South wants to commit economic suicide, it reduces its cotton crop forty percent."

Mullen, C.W. Bad years in Southwest! Okla. Farmer-Stockman 47(17):393, table. Sept.1, 1934. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)
The table records production figures of cotton, corn, wheat and oats in the United States, Oklahoma and Texas for nine drouth years; the five-year average including 1933; and a good year for each crop.

Petonke, Maria. Die entwicklung der baumwollkultur im Mittelmeergebiet ausserhalb Ägyptens. 97 pp., tables. Saalfeld, Ostpr.,1934.
Inaug.-Diss. - Berlin.
"Literaturverzeichnis": pp.78-96.
The development of cotton culture in the Mediterranean Sea district except Egypt.

Raw cotton situation. Financial News 2(34):5. Sept.1 1934. (Published at Yusuf Bldg., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay, India)
The Indian cotton situation is discussed. Effect of American government policy on consumption of Indian cotton is emphasized.

Smallest cotton crop since 1905! Okla. Farmer-Stockman 47(16):373. Aug.15, 1934. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Stock, T.D. Burma cotton and its improvement. India, Burma, Dept. Agr. Survey no.18, 17 pp.,illus. Rangoon. 1934.

[United States Department of Agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration] Foreign trade in no danger. Cotton Digest 6(48):11. Sept.8, 1934. (Published at 703 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)
"The first of a series of articles."
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Vilmorin, P. de. Travaux récents sur la culture du cotonnier dans les Colonies anglaises. Revue de

Botanique Appliquée et d'Agriculture Tropicale 14 (155):468-478. July 1934. (Published at Paris, France)
Recent work on the cultivation of cotton in the English colonies.

Wagner, Max. Russland. Un die konsolidierung in der baumwollwirtschaft. Wirtschaftsdienst 19(26):895-896. June 29, 1934. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany)
"Increase in acreage over that before the war has made Russia entirely self-supporting as regards cotton. Costs are high, however, and the staple, always short, seems to be becoming shorter. Financial loss also results from inefficient processing; different varieties of cotton being confused, and seed removal being insufficient and dirty."-Jour. Textile Inst. 25(8):A424. Aug.1934.

Wolford, A.S. The outlook for foreign cotton. Com. and Finance 23(39):782-783,illus. Sept.26,1934. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)
"If we are going to continue to export cotton, we will have to do so at a price that is competitive with cottons produced under social conditions that hardly compare with even the very worst in this country."

Prices

Burton, C.S. Higher prices for cotton. Nature and planners promise smallest crop in years--competition increases for our greatest export commodity--varying effects on business in the South. Magazine of Wall St. 54(8):392-393,421-422,table,chart. Aug. 4,1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Copeland, M.T. International raw commodity prices and the devaluation of the dollar. 69 pp.,charts. Boston, [1934] (Division of research. Business research studies no.5. Harvard university. Graduate school of business administration. Bureau of business research)
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[Cox, A.B.] Price trend. Cotton Digest 6(50):7. Sept.22, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)
Extract from letter to Senator Bankhead explaining that prices do not always sag during the heavy marketing period.

Knapp, J.G., and Clement, S.L. North Carolina farm prices of cotton in relation to grade and staple length. N.C. Agr.Expt.Sta. Bull.289,63pp.,tables, charts. Raleigh,1934.

Ousley, Clarence. Cotton price guessing. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(34):8. Aug.25, 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)
The author compares statements by A.B.Cox and Theodore Price regarding the price of cotton in the four months following harvest, and concludes that "whether cotton will sell higher or lower during the next four months than during the following eight months is anybody's guess, and any forecast will be no more than a guess."

Price, T.H. A stabilized cotton market at last achieved. Com. and Finance 23(39):777. Sept.26, 1934. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)
Factors indicating such stabilization are mentioned.

Sinha, A.R., Sinha, H.C., and Thakurta, J.R.G. Indian cultivators' response to prices. Sankhyà; The Indian Jour. of Statistics 1(2 & 3):155-165,tables,chart. May[i.e., Aug.] 1934. (Published at 20, British Indian St., Calcutta, India)
Cotton, pp.157-161.

[Slater, W.H.] Textile price indices. A resume of fibre rivalry. Textile Weekly 13(337):627,table. Aug.17, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)
"The cotton trade at present occupies a favourable position compared with other textile fibres and products."

Thakurta, J.R.G. A note on cotton prices in India in relation to the supply factor. Sankhyà; The Indian Jour. of Statistics 1(2 & 3):186-188,table,chart. May[i.e.,Aug.] 1934. (Published at 20, British Indian St., Calcutta, India)
"It is generally believed that the supply of American cotton exerts a greater influence on Indian prices than the home supply."

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

Arthur, J.F.S. Some observations on the business and accounts of a cotton merchant. L.R.B. & M. Jour. 12(3):1-13,23-24. May 1931. (Published by Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)
"It is proposed to discuss certain of the activities of those whose business, in the chain of marketing

the cotton crop from the cotton farmer to the cotton spinner, is that of the first actual wholesale dealer in the commodity."

International chamber of commerce. Trading in futures (commodity exchanges) its aim, functions and legal treatment. 37 pp. Paris, 1933. (Brochure no.81)
Contents: Resolution on future trading adopted by the 6th congress of the International Chamber of Commerce (Washington, May 4th-9th, 1931) pp.9-10; The object of futures and how they function, pp. 11-18; The legal position of the futures contract in certain countries, by Camille Denoyer, pp.19-37.

[Wilson, H.D.] Ginners endorse sale of cotton by net weight. Cotton Trade Jour. 14(20):3. May 19, 1934. (Published at 810 Union Street, New Orleans, La.)
Gives text of a resolution introduced by the Commissioner of Agriculture of Louisiana at a meeting of ginners and others at Monroe, La., May 10, 1934.

Services and Facilities

Bremen und die baumwollbewirtschaftung. Ein beispiel der praxis. Wirtschaftsdienst 19(26):884-885. June 29, 1934. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany)
"The nature and aims of the Bremen Cotton Exchange are briefly explained. This is not an exchange in the ordinary sense of the word, but exists to represent the interests of the German cotton industry, to decide controversies, and to fix the prices of goods. The bulk of the raw cotton imported by Germany passes through Bremen. For the year 1933, imports amounted to 1,033,000 bales of American, 132,000 of Indian, 122,000 bales of Egyptian, and 93,000 bales of sundries."-Jour. Textile Inst. 25(8): A424. Aug.1934.

Garrard, W.M. The servicing of factor cotton. Staple Cotton Rev. 12(8):1-3. Aug.1934. (Published at Greenwood, Miss.)
"There are three distinct steps necessary to complete a sale of factor cotton; namely, classification, valuation and agreement on sale price." These steps are discussed.
Also in Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr.48(37):11-12. Sept.13, 1934.

Nickson, A. C. The Liverpool cotton association. 28 pp., illus. [Liverpool, 1934]
The author gives a brief history of the exchange and describes methods of trading on it. A map shows the cotton spinning districts near Liverpool.

Cooperation in Marketing

American institute of cooperation. American cooperation. A collection of papers and discussions comprising the ninth summer session ... at the greater University of North Carolina, State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, North Carolina, July 24-29, 1933. Washington, D.C., American Institute of cooperation[c1934]

Partial contents: The American cotton cooperative association, its functions and possibilities [by] C.P.Moser, pp.407-418; Some types of sales options used by cotton cooperatives and their influence on cooperative structure [by] C. G.Henry, pp.418-426; Some types of sales options used by cotton cooperatives and their influence on cooperative structure [by] W.W.Fetrow, pp.427-440; Opportunities for cooperative cotton marketing in the mill areas of the Southeast [by] J.S.Hathcock, pp.440-453; The place of cooperative gins in a cooperative cotton marketing setup [by] A.M.Dickson, pp.454-473.

Crumpton, W.M. Radio address delivered ... September 10, 1934. Mississippi Co-op News 6(2):3. Sept. 1934. (Published at Jackson, Miss.)

The author discusses the effects of the "New Deal" and cooperation on the marketing of cotton.

Fippin, E.C. First principles of cooperation in buying and selling in agriculture. 329 pp.,illus., charts,tables,diagrs. Richmond,Garrett and Massie Inc.[c1934]

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[Texas cotton co-operative association] Assn. directors elected at recent annual meeting. Tex. Coop. News 14(9):1,6. Sept.1, 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Report of annual meeting, including report of general manager.

Full text of resolutions, p.4.

UTILIZATION

Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

Afzal, M., and Trought, T. Motes in cotton. I. Punjab-American cotton. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 4(3): 554-573,illus. June 1934. (Published at Delhi, India)

The analysis of cotton-rayon mixtures. Details of a new method. Chem. Age 30(182):538. June 23,1934. (Published at Bouverie House, 154, Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England)

New methods recently developed are summarized.

Black, C.P., and Matthew, J.A. The physical properties of fabrics in relation to clothing. Part III--Heat insulation by fabrics used as body clothing. Jour. Textile Inst.25(8):T249-T276,illus.,tables, charts. Aug.1934. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

References, p.T276.

Boxser, Herman. Textile fibers in thermal insulation. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr.23(16):442-444,tables. July 30, 1934. (Published by Howes Publishing Co., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"In the development of commercial insulators, fibers of the least weight and density, as well as those which are cheapest, have been selected. For this reason the major fibers used commercially in the insulation field are (1) Jute (2) cattle hair (3) Kapok (4) Flax. Cotton, wool and silk are out of the price range of cheaper raw materials."

Britt, M. How shall we select our materials? Jour. Agr. [Quebec] 38(2):20. Aug.11,1934. (Published by Department of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, Montreal, P.Q., Canada)

Cottons for clothing and household use are described.

Cesconi, Giovanni. Un nuovo apparecchio per determinare la resistenza dei tessuti all'uso. Bolletino del Reparto Fibre Tessili Vegetali 5(3):157-166,illus. Dec.1933. (Published by R. Stazione Sperimentale per le Industrie della Carta e delle Fibre Tessili Vegetali, Piazza Leonardo da Vinci, 26, Milano, Italy)

A new apparatus for determining the resistence of textiles to wear.

"Methods of testing the resistence of fabrics to wear are critically discussed and it is pointed out that in most forms of wear testing apparatus the sample is subjected to a rubbing action in only a few directions, whereas in actual wear the fabric is subjected to rubbing in all directions. A new wear testing apparatus in which the direction of rubbing varies continuously is described."-Jour. Textile Inst. 25(6):A304. June 1934.

Eaton, Jeanette. Solving the mystery of textiles. Pictorial Rev.35(12):22,44,46,51. Sept.1934. (Published at 222 West Thirty-ninth St., New York, N.Y.)
Discusses points the buyer should look for in buying silk, cotton, linen and rayon fabrics.

Griffiths, L.H., and Neale, S.M. Absorption of dyestuffs by cellulose. Part IV. The absorption of a number of related dyestuffs of the disazobenzidine class with reference to their molecular structure. Faraday Soc. Trans. 30(4):395-403, tables, diagrs. Apr. 1934. (Published at 13 South Square, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1, England)
Bibliographical foot-notes.

Haag, J. Élasticité.--Sur l'hypothèse des fibres. Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences 198(17):1468-1470. Apr.23,1934. (Published at Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55, Paris, France)
"The elasticity of a solid may be treated by considering the solid as a bundle of parallel cylinders the diameter of which is small compared with the radius of curvature or torsion of the fibre. On this conception, the author determines (1) the deformation and external forces on a fibre when the strain on the lateral surface of each fibre is normal to the surface, (2) when the strain is zero, and (3) in a family of planes P, depending from a parameter t and their orthogonal trajectories F, determines T, a closed curve traced on one of the p planes, so that the strain on S (the limiting surface described by the curves F on T) is zero, the conditions being the same as in (1)."-Textile Inst. Jour. 25(7):A372. July 1934.

Herzog, R.O., and Kratky, O. Fibre structure in colloid systems. Silk and Rayon,8(5):208-210, 212. May 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England)
"A general article dealing with X-ray and optical analysis of the structure of colloids, macromolecules and micelles, chemical constitution and plasticity. Special attention is paid to the 'birth of a structure' and X-ray diagrams are reproduced of swollen cellulose amyl oxalate under various tensions, showing signs of better and better orientation."-Textile Inst.Jour. 25(7):A377. July 1934.

Hess, K. Cellulose und cellulosederivate unter besonderer berücksichtigung des reaktionsverlaufes. Angewandte Chemie 47(26):485-486. June 1934. (Published by Verlag Chemie, G.m.b.H., Corneliusstr. 3, Berlin W35, Germany)

"A brief report of a conference paper. Investigation of the formation and decomposition curves of cellulose-hydrazine compounds showed no reversibility, and the X-ray examination of samples with the same hydrazine content revealed different fine structure corresponding with the formation and decomposition curves. A kinetic X-ray study of the acetylation of cellulose showed that the reaction product could first be detected at a content of 42% acetic acid. This is because reaction commences within the fibre, and interference phenomena occur at this stage. The mechanism of swelling is also discussed. It has been shown that, in the macrocrystalline structure of cellulose, the identity periods in the direction of the fibre axis are all multiples of 5.15Å. The importance of X-ray methods for cellulose chemistry is stated to be chiefly diagnostic."-Jour.Textile Inst.25(8):A422. Aug.1934.

Heylin, H.B. Textile manifestions for producer, distributor, user and investigator. 127 pp. Manchester, John Heywood ltd., [1933]

"His best chapters are those in which he describes methods of testing fabrics for quality, strength, durability, colour fastness, waterproofing, and other essential requirements of fabrics submitted against orders...All through the book there are interpolated expressions of opinion on some phase of textile manufacturing, or the scientific or practical training of those engaged in it, in research work and the like."-Textile Recorder 51(608):68. Nov.15, 1933.

Jones, H.L., and Smith, J.E. Notes on the colorimetric determination of pH of surface active solutions of textile assistants. Rayon and Melliand Textile Mo. 15(9):462-466, tables. Sept. 1934. (Published at 303 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

Literature cited, p.466.

"It is the purpose of this paper to describe quantitatively the errors caused by various textile assistants upon common indicators, and to give tables which may be used for correcting observed values to satisfactory approximations of the actual pH values of the solutions. In addition, a simple method, employing dialysis through a cellophane membrane, is described which gives a relatively accurate alternative method for the colorimetric determination of the pH of solutions containing textile assistants."

Klaus, R. Die theorie der fadenbildung. Kuntseide 16 (5):148,150-152. May 1934. (Published at Drakestrasse 45, Berlin-Lichterfelde-W., Germany)

"It is pointed out that the formation of filaments in spinning processes depends on the arrangement of the micelles in a crystalline lattice and on orienta-

tion of the micellar chains. This is brought about by withdrawal of solvent from between the chains and by the application of stretching forces. The coagulation mechanisms in the ordinary shrinking spinning process under tension, the stretching-spinning process, the Lilienfeld process and the dry spinning process are described in detail. Layers showing different degrees of orientation are observed in filaments formed by chemical decomposition and coagulation under tension; when coagulation is effected without tension by removing the solvent by means of water or air, such layer formation is not observed."-Textile Inst.Jour.25(7):A329. July 1934.

Krais, P. Noch ein neuer apparat zur prüfung der reissfestigkeit, bruchdehnung und elastizität von fasern, garnen und flächengebilden. Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie 49(5):97-98,illus. May 1934. (Published by Theodor Martins Textilverlag, Leipzig, Germany)
A new apparatus for testing breaking strength, elongation at rupture, and elasticity of fibers, yarns, and fabrics.

Küsebauch, Karl. Das verhalten von baumwollsorten verschiedener herkunft bei bestimmten quellungsvergängen. Melliand Textilberichte 15(5):193-194,tables. May 1934. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)
"Observations of the swelling of cotton hairs under specified conditions are useful in determinations of the quality and origin of cottons. A bundle of hairs is prepared from raw cotton or yarn to be tested and is cut into two; one section is immersed in glycerin and the other in Molisch's solution (2 parts caustic potash of 30° Bé. and 1 part 25% ammonium hydroxide solution) and the diameters of the hairs are measured with a microscope. The swelling in the Molisch solution is measured by the differences in diameters in the two cases and a swelling standard value is calculated from the arithmetic and geometric means of the width measurements in the two solutions. The results of tests on Egyptian, American, and Indian cottons are given. The increase in diameter on swelling is generally greater the finer the cotton. This increase, considered in relation to maturity, gives an indication of the mercerising and dyeing properties of the cotton. The swelling standard value increases with decreasing fineness of the cotton and may be used as an aid to the determination of the origin of cotton."-Textile Inst.Jour.25(7):A362. July 1934.

Langer, K. Über den einfluss des mercerisierens auf die reissfestigkeit und dehnung des baumwollgarnes (flor) bei verschiedenen streckungsgraden. Melliand Textilberichte 15(4):165-169,tables,charts. Apr.1934. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

The effect of mercerizing on the breaking strength and elongation of cotton yarns (web) with various degrees of stretching.

"Some samples of mercerised cotton yarn broke frequently in winding. Examination of the broken ends showed that the breaks were due to slipping of the constituent fibres over each other rather than to actual breakage of the fibres. In order to study the effects of mercerisation, tests were carried out on two-fold soft twisted knitting yarns. Tables and curves are given showing the effects of the usual method of mercerising with a preliminary boiling under pressure and of direct mercerisation with Mercerol, with different degrees of stretching during mercerisation, on the breaking loads and extensions of the yarns. The data show that, with a normal amount of stretching in the mercerisation process, mercerisation produces an increase of about 35% in strength... As a result of these tests it is concluded that the low strength of the samples mentioned at the beginning was due to irregularities in the spinning and twisting processes and not to mercerisation."-Jour.Textile Inst.25(6):A292. June 1934.

Mathieu, Marcel. Deux remarques sur la structure de la cellulose et de ses dérivés. Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences 198(16):1434-1436, table. Apr.16, 1934. (Published at Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55, Paris, France)

"Measurements from various sources are collected to show that the planes of the glucose rings in cellulose are at almost constant distances in all the derivatives, and that substituents are always in the plane of the ring. In the alkali-celluloses the alkali molecules are placed between the planes of the rings."-Jour.Textile Inst. 25(6):A316. June 1934.

Mitteilungen des textilnorm, fachausschuss der textilwirtschaft. Melliand Textilberichte 15(5):197, chart. May 1934. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

"The confusion arising from the different ways in which the terms 'left-hand twist' and 'right-hand twist' are applied in the different branches of the textile industry is pointed out, and the use of the terms 'a-twist' and 'z-twist' for single yarns, and of the terms 'A-twist' and 'Z-twist' to indicate doubling twists, is recommended. Diagrams to illustrate the application of these terms are given. The yarn is classified according as it untwists or twists up on testing in a given way."-Textile Inst.Jour. 25 (7):A365. July 1934.

Morey, D.R. The micellar arrangement in various cellulose fibres. Textile Research 4(11):491-512,illus., tables,charts. Sept.1934. (Published by United States Institute for Textile Research,Inc., 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)

"The fluorescence from fibres dyed with strongly fluorescent direct dyes is examined for polarization, and the result interpreted in terms of the micellar orientation and spiral structure of the fibres. Results on a number of natural and artificial fibres are given and discussed."-Summary. Cotton is one of the fibres considered.

Morgan, O.M., and Kenalty, B.J. The effect of atmospheric sulphur dioxide on cotton textiles. Canad.Jour. Research 11(1):53-61. July 1934. (Published by the National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Canada)

References, p.61.

"The effect of drying, in air containing one and two parts of sulphur dioxide per million, cotton fabric wetted with solutions such as those which it would encounter in power laundry rinse waters has been investigated. Factors such as sulphur dioxide concentration, humidity, temperature and light have been examined and kept under all possible control. The sulphur dioxide has been found to have little or no effect in producing deterioration of the fabric."

Peek, R.L., Jr., and McLean, D.A. Capillary penetration of fibrous materials. Indus. and Engin. Chem. (Anal. ed.) 6(2):85-90. Mar.15, 1934. (Published at 706 Mills Bldg., Washington, D.C.)

"This paper is a study of the penetration of liquids into porous materials, with special reference to the use of capillary rise in strips of fibrous materials as a test method for the evaluation of the penetration tension of the liquid-solid system (the penetration tension being the product of the surface tension and the cosine of the contact angle). It is shown theoretically that the rate of rise, dh/dt, varies, linearly with the reciprocal of the height rise, 1/h, and that the slope of the straight line obtained by a plot of these quantities is proportional to gamma/n, where gamma is the penetration tension and n is the viscosity of the liquid. The proportionality constant is shown to be dependent not merely on the average pore size, but on the extent of the range of pore sizes represented. Using a single solid medium, therefore, relative values of the penetration tension for various liquids may readily be determined. Experimental data supporting the theory are presented."-Textile Research 4(8):399. June 1934.

Porsche, Gustav. Feuchtigkeitskorrektur bei den sortierproben in der baumwollspinnerei. Monatschrift für

Textile-Industrie 49(Fachheft 2):32-33,illus. June 1934. (Published by Theodor Martins Textilverlag, Leipzig, Germany)
Moisture correction of the sorter's sample in cotton spinning.

Reinhardt, Otto. Nomogramme für die bestimmung der zwirnnummer. Melliand Textilberichte 15(5):201-203, charts. May 1934. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)
"The author describes the construction and use of nomograms for the determination of the counts of doubled and folded yarns."-Textile Inst.Jour.25(7):A365. July 1934.
Abstract also in Textile Research 4(11):539. Sept. 1934.

Raumuth, Horst. Textil- chemische untersuchungsfälle in einzeldarstellungen IV. Spinner und Weber 52(22):9 12,illus. June 1, 1934. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)
"Microscopic examination of white spots in a blue plain cotton fabric and a red velveteen showed that these were due to the presence of undyed neps of dead and immature cotton. Photo-micrographs are reproduced and the difference in appearance of normal and dead cotton in polarized light is described."-Textile Inst. Jour.25(7):A367. July 1934.

Schmidt, W.J. Polarisationsoptische analyse des submikropischenbaues von zellen und geweben. Abderhalden's Handbuch der Biologischen Arbeitsmethoden 5(10):435-665. 1934. (Published at Friedrichstrasse 105B, Berlin N24, Germany)
"A useful review of the application of optical polarisation methods in the study of cell and tissue structure, dealing with theory, instruments and technique, and describing the analysis of many natural fibres (not cotton) and similar structures."-Jour.Textile Inst. 25 (6):A315. June 1934.

Schweitzer, Eugen. Cellophan in dienste der feuchtigkeits messung. Naturwissenschaften 21(44):784-787,illus.Nov.3, 1933. (Published by Julius Springer, Berlin,W9, Germany)
"Sheet cellulose is highly permeable to water vapour, and may, therefore, be used for enclosing hygrometers in dusty or corrosive atmospheres; for 'weight' hygrometers (particularly after it has been aged); for portable hygrometers--the extension of a strip being measured; for 'weather prophets' when impregnated with cobalt chloride; and for standardising hygrostats using salt solutions, the sheet being used to separate the solution compartment from the rest, and preventing the

salt but not the water from getting through."-Jour. Textile Inst. 25(2):A96. Feb.1934.

Schwertasse, Karl. Studien der sorptionsfähigkeit an mercerisierter baumwolle. Melliand Textilberichte 15(6):269-271. June 1934. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

"In continuation of previous work it is found that souring produces a fall in the sorption number of mercerised cotton and may be responsible for irregularities in mercerised material. Further evidence for the decreasing sensitivity of the sorptive power to drying processes with increasing temperature of the rinsing bath has also been obtained. Intensive drying of air-dried mercerised cotton did not produce any great difference in sorptive power... The addition of wetting agents to the mercerising alkali produced an increase in the sorptive power of the mercerised material."-Jour.Textile Inst. 25(8):A405. Aug.1934.

Trillat, J.J. Étude des esters grad de la cellulose au moyen des rayons X. Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences 197(25):1616-1618,chart. Dec.18, 1933. (Published at Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55, Paris, France)

"Transmission diagrams, for the esters of cellulose from triacetate to tristearate, are composed of Debye-Scherrer rings, indicating that the structure of cellulose is modified by the aliphatic chains. The external rings of larger diam. remain fixed, while the diam. of the internal ring decreases as the no. of C atoms increases. The acetate, propionate and butyrate are cryst., while the higher-C derivs. are mesomorphous. The aliphat chains are almost perpendicular to the direction of the chains of principal valence; the side bonds of the latter are weakened by replacement of OH groups with aliphatic chains."-Chem.Abs. 28(13):4223. July 10, 1934.

Uyeda, Yoshisuke. Studies on Japanese dyeing tannins. XII. On the absorption of "Kahlbaum" tannin by cellulose. Jour.Soc.Chem.Indus.,Japan,Sup.Binding 37(7): 405B,charts. July 1934. (Published by Society of Chemical Industry, Yuraku Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

Uyeda, Yoshisuke. Studies on Japanese dyeing tannins. XIII. On the absorption of "Yasha" tannin and "Yamahaze" tannin by cellulose. Jour.Soc.Chem.Indus., Japan, Sup.Binding 37(7):405B-407B,charts. July 1934. (Published by Society of Chemical Industry, Yuraku Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

Yamada, Keisuke, and Noguchi, Tadao. The quantitative estimation of textile fibres. Jour.Soc.Chem. Ind. Japan (Sup.binding) 37(4):203B. Apr.1934. (Published by Society of Chemical Industry, Yuraku Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

"The following solvents are recommended for the separation of textile fibres from union goods--50% calcium thiocyanate solution for natural silk, cuprammonium hydroxide solution for viscose and cuprammonium rayons, and 2% caustic soda solution for wool. In such determinations about 7 to 9.8% by weight of cotton and 5.3% of the other fibres are lost during the course of the experiment."-Jour.Textile Inst. 25(8):A410. Aug. 1934.

Technology of Manufacture

Benoit, A.W. The depreciation of textile machinery. Internat. Cotton Bull.12(48):527-528. July 1934. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England)

Abstract of paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. From Textile Recorder.

Binns, Abraham. Machine loads for cotton industry. Comprehensive schedules included in report to United textile workers convention--suggested machine loads for jobs in carding, spinning and weaving departments. Amer. Wool & Cotton Rptr. 48(34):11-13. Aug.23, 1934. (Published at 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

"From report of special U.T.W. committee."

Horn, H.J. New moisture content control system on slashers at the Walton mill. Cotton 98(9):35-37. Sept. 1934. (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Humidity controls. Canadian Textile Jour. 51(4):37. Feb. 23, 1934. (Published at 1434 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada)

"A device is described in which the hygroscopic element, composed of multiple groups of human hair, actuates a lever mechanism which transmits the motion to a mercury switch, which, in turn, operates the humidifying device. A variation of not more than 2% relative humidity is claimed."-Rayon and Melliand Textile Mo. 15(8):420. Aug.1934.

Schmid, Erich. Das Zwirnen ohne ring oder flugel. Melliand Textilberichte 15(3):199-102,illus. Mar. 1934. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

Twisting machines without rings or flyers.

"Several German patent twisting machines working

without rings or flyers are briefly described. These machines depend on the use of rotating discs, hollow bobbins, spindle caps, twisting tubes or similar devices. The advantages and disadvantages of each type are pointed out."-Jour.Textile Inst. 25(5):A226. May 1934.

Seuchter, Paul. Approximative traveller-tabellen für amerikanische baumwolle. Spinner und Weber 52(25): 1-2, tables. June 22, 1934. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)
Approximate traveller tables for American cotton.

[Trutzchler, P., and Gey] Ein neue baumwoll- und baumwoll-abfall-reinigungsmaschine. Monatschrift für Textile-Industrie 49(Fachheft 1):4,6,illus. Feb.1934. (Published by Theodor Martins Textilverlag, Leipzig, Germany)
"The new machine for the cleaning of dirty cotton, cotton waste, flat strips, etc., does not cause shortening or twisting of the fibres, but loosens and opens the material. During the cleaning processes, dust is removed by suction fans and impurities collect under the machine. One or two cylinders are provided according to the nature of the material to be cleaned. The use of a hopper feeder is recommended. A cone drive giving five different speeds is provided."-Jour.Textile Inst. 25(5): A224. May 1934.

Technology of Consumption

Russell, P.F., and Nono, A.M. A mosquito net for use in the Philippine Islands. Experimental studies and canvass of materials. Philippine Jour. Sci. 53(2):107-140,illus.,tables,diagr. Feb.1934. (Published by Bureau of Printing, Manila, P.I.)
References, pp.136-137.
"This paper reviews the subject of mosquito nets, describes local sinamay netting made from abacá fiber describes some experiments with various nettings as regards mosquito passage, wind passage, and comfort... As regards wind passage and comfort, wire screening is better than sinamay and sinamay is better than cotton netting."

United States Tariff commission. Cotton fishing nets and nettings. Report to the President under the provisions of section 336 of title III of the Tariff act of 1930. Report no.79, second series. 7 pp.,tables. Washington,U.S.Govt. print.off.,1934.

SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

[Abbott, J.S.] More cotton oil used in margarine. Cotton Oil Press 18(5):23. Sept.1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Assn.,Inc.,Memphis,Tenn)

Table shows "Relative quantities of the various fats and oils used in the manufacture of margarine calculated from the figure reported by Bureau of Internal Revenue, first seven months of 1934."

André, E. L'huile de coton. Coton et Culture Cotonnière 9(1):21-36. Apr.1934. (Published at 34, Rue Hamelin, Paris, France)
Cottonseed oil.

Berry, L.N. A comparison of the nutritive values of cottonseed meal, alfalfa leaf meal, and meat and bone scraps in a ration for growing chicks. N.Mex.Agr. Expt.Sta.Bull.221, 16 pp.,illus.,tables. State College,1934.

The cottonseed and cottonseed meal outlook. Com. and Finance 23(39):794. Sept.26, 1934. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)
The probable effect on the industry of a smaller cotton crop is discussed.

Fash, R.H. The effect of crude bollie cottonseed oil upon the color of refined oil from stored crude cottonseed oil. Oil and Soap 11(6):106,table. June 1934. (Published by the Gillette Publishing Company, 400 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.)

Fats and oils institute reorganized. Cotton Oil Press 18(5): 17. Sept.1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Assn., Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)
"The American Institute of Home-Grown Fats and Oils, which was organized a year ago as a result of a country-wide movement to protect American fats and oils from the ruinous competition of foreign products, has now been reorganized as the American Institute of Fats and Oils."

Nakatomi, Sadawo. Varietal differences in peroxidase contents of cotton seeds. Crop Sci. Soc. Japan, Proc. 6(2):118-125. June 1934. (Published by Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo Imperial University, Komaba, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo, Japan)
In Japanese.

[National cottonseed products association] Cottonseed association denies F.T.C. charges. Price reporting service held necessary and not a bar to trade. Oil, Paint and Drug Rptr.126(8):25,33. Aug.20, 1934. (Published at 12 Gold St., New York, N.Y.)
Extracts from a formal answer filed by the association before the Federal Trade Commission.

Patel, M.S., and Kanvinde, B.S. Tallow substitute from vegetable oils. India. Bombay Presidency. Dept. Industries, Bull.8,8pp.,tables. Bombay,1934.
Cottonseed oil was among those tested.

Royce, H.D., and Kibler, M.C. Gossypol content and refining losses on crude cottonseed oil. Oil and Soap 11 (6):116,118-119,table,chart. June 1934. (Published by the Gillette Publishing Co., 400 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.)

Sakoshchikov, A.P. Use of copper-ammonia solutions for the determination of impurities in (cotton) linters. Textile Research 4(11):534. Sept.1934. (Published by United States Institute for Textile Research, 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)
From Iskusstvennoe Volokno (Artificial fibre) 6(1): 36-39. 1934.
"Expose 1.5-3 g. of crude or refined linters to the fumes of HCl for about 1 min. and then to NH_3, wash, dry and dissolve in Schweitzer's reagent, filter, wash the insol. residue, dry and weigh." (Copied complete from Chem. Abs. 28:3893. 1934)

Status quo of complaint FTC vs. oil millers. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 65(1):3-6. Sept.1934. (Published at 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.)
A discussion of the complaint filed by the Federal Trade Commission and the reply of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

Thornton, M.K. Experimental results obtained during the 7th annual short course held at the A. & M. College of Texas, June 11-16, 1934. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 65(1):6-7,8-9,tables. Sept.1934. (Published at 161 Spring St.,N.W.,Atlanta, Ga.)
Tables give results of analysis of cottonseed and results of experiments with linters and other products.

Yamada, Teikichi. Removal of solid portion from fatty oils and drying properties of the residual oils. II. Experiment on cottonseed oil. Jour. Soc. Chem. Indus.,Japan, Sup.Binding 37(7):350B-352B,table,charts. July 1934. (Published by Society of Chemical Industry, Yuraku Bldg.,Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Actes et documents officiels. Association Cotonnière Coloniale. Bull.Trimestriel 32(n.s.15):96-97. July 1934. (Published at 55, Rue de Chateaudun, Paris, 9e, France)
Decrees of the Lieutenant-Governor of Dahomey,

dated February 22, 1934, and relating to production, varieties and marketing of cotton, are given.

Australian customs tariff revisions. Serious increases in certain classes of cotton goods. Manchester, Chamber of Com. Mo. Rec. 45(8):237. Aug.31, 1934. (Published by J.E.Cornish Ltd., 1, Ridgefield, King St., Manchester, England)

"On the 2nd August, amendments were made in the Australian Customs Tariff which seriously threaten the export trade of certain classes of cotton goods from the United Kingdom."

Bankhead Act opposition grows. Cotton Digest 6(50): 7-8. Sept.22, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Statements from Senator Bankhead, Representative Dies and Senator Russell are included.

Bankhead rulings and changes. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 5(12):4. Sept.1934. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 Second Avenue, Dallas, Tex.)

Rulings relating to bagging weight, monthly reports, tagging cotton, ad interim certificates and round bale remnants, are given.

Boyle, J.E. Regimented cotton farming at work. Uncle Sam's double-barrel cotton program. Barron's 14(26): 3,12. June 25, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The author discusses the working of the Bankhead Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act. He concludes that the Bankhead Act "is a bill to relieve politicians. This Act, as I see it in terms of human life, tends to make the small land owner tenant, and to drive the tenant off the land--and hence to lower the already low standard of living in the South."

Bruton, P.W. Cotton acreage reduction and the tenant farmer. Law and Contemporary Problems 1(3):275-291. June 1934. (Published by School of Law, Duke University, Durham, N.C.)

"Any satisfactory solution of the problem can only be brought about by a long-range program designed to take surplus labor as well as surplus land out of cotton production."

Cavers, D.F. Production control by taxation. Law and Contemporary Problems 1(3):349-361. June 1934. (Published by School of Law, Duke University, Durham, N.C.)

The author "seeks merely to depict the machinery through which" the Bankhead Cotton Control Act and the Kerr Tobacco Control Act "must work, if at all."

Cotton and rayon finishing situation. Co-operative effort needed to improve prices--shifting style trends --one bright spot--fewer percale converters--more woven cretonnes--less printing of tickings. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 48(36):17-20. Sept.6, 1934. (Published by Frank P. Bennett & Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Developments in the finishing industry under the NRA are discussed.

Cotton certificates here. Bankhead act formalities delay marketing of Arizona crop nearly two months. Ariz. Prod. 13(13):1,16. Sept.15, 1934. (Published at Phoenix, Ariz.)

Cottonseed industry offered definite draft of Code of fair competition by AAA. Text of Code in full... Seed grading and price reporting left optional with state or regional groups - Another formal public hearing necessary - Prompt acceptance by the industry is assured. Cotton Oil Press 18(5):7-12. Sept.1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Assn.,Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)

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